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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1987 published November 1987

GOOD NEWS AT LAST

Utah's unemployment rate finally moved off dead center. October's figure dropped sharply to 5.9 percent, from a revised 6.1 percent in September. This marks a decline of a full percentage point since the year's peak rate of 6.9 percent in March. It also matches the rate of a year ago. In actual numbers this represents a drop of some 10,000 in the number of unemployed persons over the same period. In October about 40,000 people were without jobs, but still looking for employment. Historically, Utah's rate has been below the national rate; however, Utah's rate has been higher since February 1987. The decline also brings Utah's rate to about the same level as the national unemployment rate (5.9 percent in September).

JOB GROWTH MODEST

The improved unemployment rate can be only partially attributed to job growth, which has been stuck monotonously in the 1.0 to 1.3 percent range for most of this year. October's growth from a year ago remained at 1.1 percent, a gain of 7,100 jobs. This growth is spread throughout almost all industry sectors, with manufacturing gaining 3,200 jobs, and services adding 7,700

Feature Articles:

- Poverty in Utah
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Selected Areas, 2nd Quarter 1987
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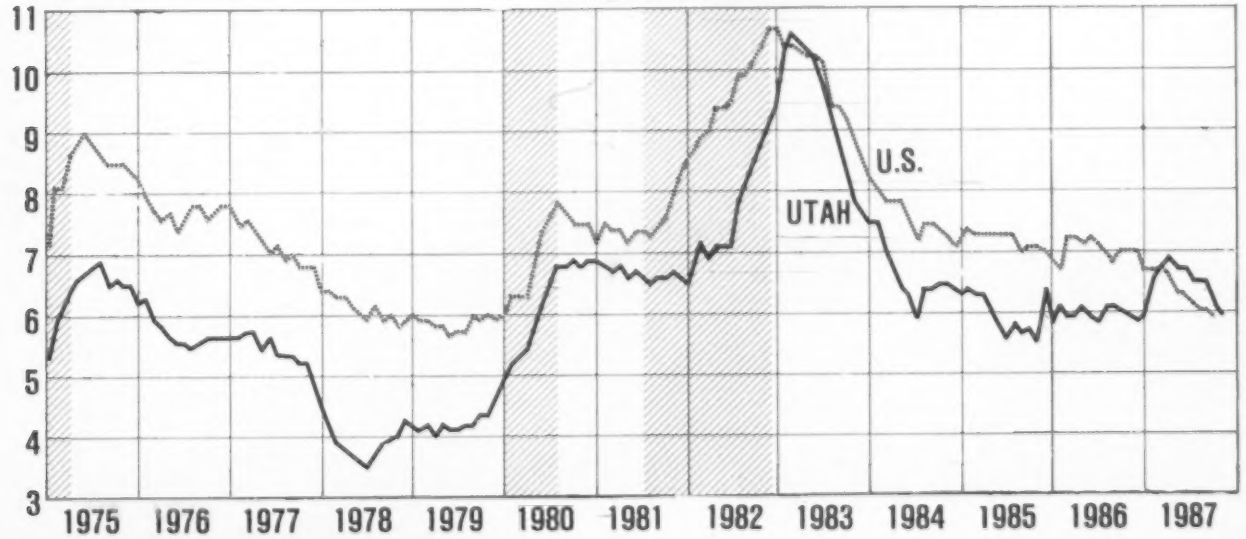
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

jobs to lead the advancing industries. Only two industries, (construction down 5,000 and government down 300) showed fewer jobs than a year ago. Substantial job growth has occurred in metal mining (primarily due to the re-opening of BP Minerals, formerly KMC or Kennecott), up 58 percent from a year ago; and primary metals manufacturing (due to re-opening of BMT, formerly USX), up 25 percent from last year. Also showing significant growth are business services, up 7 percent; medical services, up 6.2 percent; and hotels and lodgings, up 6.5 percent (partially due to the opening of the new hotel in the University of Utah Research Park).

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION CHANGES

Another important factor contributing to this month's unemployment rate drop is changing labor force participation. Earlier this year, in the March-April period, new and continued unemployment from layoffs pushed cumulative weeks of unemployment insurance claimed more than 8 percent above a year-ago; and weekly increments in claims in 1987 exceeded 1986 increments by nearly 18 percent. As of mid-October, the weekly level of unemployment insurance claims had dropped by about 13,000; and cumulative claims for the year had dropped nearly four percent below those for the same period of 1986.

REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN UTAH
1987 and 1986

1987 Week Ending	Weekly Claims		Ratio	Cumulative Weeks Claimed		Ratio
	1987	1986	1987/1986	1987	1986	1987/1986
1/24	19,961	17,906	111.5	75,358	74,419	101.3
2/21	20,738	17,597	117.8	152,864	144,034	106.1
3/21	18,706	16,392	114.1	229,400	212,889	107.8
4/25	14,147	14,381	98.3	306,908	285,185	107.6
5/23	12,033	13,249	90.8	357,381	338,703	105.5
6/20	11,461	11,790	97.2	402,475	386,053	104.3
7/25	10,138	11,406	88.9	453,053	441,479	102.6
8/22	9,976	13,484	74.0	493,303	488,503	101.0
9/19	8,935	12,805	69.8	528,830	535,406	98.8
10/24	7,781	10,886	71.4	586,992	590,573	96.3

This decreasing trend in unemployment insurance claims, coupled with the sluggish growth in new jobs, indicates that many people have dropped out of the labor market and no longer are seeking employment. Participation rates for the labor force have declined from over 71 percent early this year to about 68 percent in October. Concurrently, as the size of the labor force has declined, the "not in the labor force population" has increased. There is also evidence that considerable out-migration of labor force age population occurred over the last two to three years.

CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

Currently, Utah's labor market conditions appear improved with the unemployment rate decline, despite sluggish economic activity. The record stock market plunge could mean problems ahead, but many economic indicators point to continued economic growth nationally. For the most part, Utah's labor market appears to have weathered its own economic storm. If the national economy continues to grow, Utah can expect to see renewed vigor in its labor market in coming months.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.[illegible]	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6
1987-U	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7	340.1	340.8	342.7	344.3					
-W	327.7	329.0	330.5	332.3	333.4	334.9	335.6	337.4	339.1					

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

SECOND QUARTER 1987

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**99.3**	**95.4**	**94.0**	**96.2**	**105.5**	**101.6**	**103.4**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	106.8	101.5	110.4	93.9	106.6	130.2	106.6
Sacramento, California	105.4	103.8	108.5	84.9	110.8	129.6	103.5
San Diego, California	124.4	103.4	187.7	75.0	124.0	131.2	106.5
Denver, Colorado	104.1	97.5	117.0	88.7	112.3	109.6	99.0
Boise, Idaho	96.3	87.1	102.6	77.1	95.4	107.0	101.7
Billings, Montana	100.5	10259	101.3	94.3	94.8	100.9	103.3
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	109.9	104.3	121.0	100.3	111.2	118.8	106.0
Albuquerque, New Mexico	104.9	101.2	118.7	86.8	107.1	109.1	101.6
Seattle, Washington	108.7	110.5	110.3	57.4	111.8	158.6	112.4
Casper, Wyoming	93.8	94.9	77.0	97.8	92.4	103.8	102.2
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	112.6	98.6	140.8	122.4	99.3	107.6	103.2
Indianapolis, Indiana	96.6	95.8	96.1	101.0	105.5	84.6	94.9
St. Louis, Missouri	99.6	97.2	101.8	103.7	94.3	105.6	98.6
New York, New York	145.0	111.8	210.9	187.2	116.3	143.7	112.9
Houston, Texas	100.2	104.8	79.6	112.1	107.6	107.3	103.4
Highest City	153.0 Boston, MA	134.2 Anchorage, AK	266.4 Boston, MA	187.2 New York, NY	124.0 San Diego, CA	194.5 Anchorage, AK	130.0 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	87.7 Albany, GA	82.5 Joplin, MO	77.0 Casper, WY	57.4 Seattle, WA	79.0 Willkes-Barre, PA	74.1 Chattanooga, TN	86.7 New London, WI

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single poiht in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

POVERTY IN UTAH

Utah residents with 1986 household income below the poverty level number approximately 202,000. This is 12.3 percent of the State's population.[1] The comparable United States statistic is 13.6 percent.

The earliest official and consistent measurement of Utah's poverty was for 1969 by the Bureau of the Census using 1970 Census of Population data. As shown in Table 1, the rate then (11.4) was slightly lower than the present rate. Utah's 1979 poverty percentage was 10.3. The peak poverty rate for Utah occurred in 1982 and 1983 (both 13.2 percent). Economic improvements caused the rate to gradually decline during 1984 and 1985. However, lethargic job growth in 1986 left many workers unable to earn a living. Thus, the poverty rate increased to 12.3 from 1985's 12.0. With 1987's employment increases even worse than those of 1986, it is likely that the 1987 poverty rate will be near 13 percent.

Since 1969, Utah's poverty rate has been consistently lower than, but roughly parallel to, the United States' rate. However, because of Utah's slower job growth since 1985, these rates, following the pattern of the respective unemployment rates, may converge in 1987.

People who live in female-headed families with no husband present comprise nearly one fourth of Utah's poverty population, but represent only seven percent of the total population. This group's poverty rate is 39 percent. For families of four or more people, the rate is 50 percent or greater. Table 2 summarizes the poverty status of Utah's female-headed families, and also presents the 1986 United States poverty income thresholds for each family size. These income thresholds are not restricted to female-headed families.

COUNTY POVERTY DATA

Poverty in Utah's counties ranges from relatively minor to severe. Generally speaking, the metropolitan counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber) have much lower poverty than do the non-metropolitan areas. Utah County is an exception to this generality because of its large population of off-campus college student households having low incomes. Davis County's 8 percent poverty is the lowest in Utah. Counties comprising northern Utah's metropolitan fringe — Box Elder, Morgan, Summit and Tooele —also have very low poverty levels, with rates below 10 percent. The relative prosperity of this whole northern Utah area is a direct result of more rapid job growth, long-term employment stability and diversification, and the lack of devastating layoffs.

The remaining non-metropolitan counties may be aggregated into two employment-related categories that are also appropriate poverty groupings. Counties experiencing severe layoffs or economic slumps in recent years have high poverty. Included in this group are Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Juab, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Uintah and Wayne counties, where poverty exceeds 16 percent. In addition to the near closure of its uranium industry, about one-half of San Juan County's population are American Indians among whom poverty is rampant. San Juan's 36 percent poverty is highest in Utah.

Utah's remaining ten counties (Cache, Rich, Daggett, Wasatch, Millard, Sevier, Beaver, Iron, Kane and Washington) have held their own in employment opportunities. They have more moderate poverty, in the 13 to 15 percent range. Table 3 shows the poverty status of Utah's counties.

POVERTY DEFINITION[2]

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. The poverty income thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Weighted average poverty thresholds by size of family are shown in Table 2.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

United States poverty data are derived from the annual income supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly nationwide sample survey of about 60,000 households.

Utah has no household income survey, so other estimation procedures have been derived. To approximate Utah's 1980-1986 rates, a multiple regression analysis was employed. United States poverty rates, Medicaid and long-term unemployed data were used to produce a set of hypothetical Utah poverty rates. Because the regression equation was somewhat weak, the resulting Utah poverty rates were only used (1) to verify the reasonableness of year-to-year changes in previously prepared estimates for 1980-1985, and (2) to approximate the 1985-1986 Utah poverty rate change. Also taken into consideration in the determination of Utah's 1986 poverty rate was the 1985-1986 change in the U.S. rate.

Poverty rate estimates for Utah's counties for 1986 are based on the average results of two statistical procedures — a multiple regression equation, and ratios of change in key-variables. The multiple regression analysis utilized 1979 county poverty, unemployment, welfare and low-income rates.

The ratio analysis utilized 1979-1986 changes in low-income, unemployment insurance exhaustees still unemployed, and welfare recipients to approximate the counties' 1986 poverty rates.

These averaged estimates were reviewed for reasonableness against the 1980 Census poverty rates, and adjusted in several instances. The resulting rates were applied to 1986 county population totals [1] to produce estimates of the number of individuals in poverty. Table 3 presents these county poverty estimates.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

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[1] Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, inmates of institutions and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from these figures.

[2] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 157, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1986*, pg. 37.

TABLE 1
POVERTY STATUS OF THE POPULATION
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1969 - 1986

	UTAH			UNITED STATES	
		PERSONS IN POVERTY		POVERTY RATE	
	TOTAL [1] POPULATION	NUMBER	RATE [2]	CPS [2]	CENSUS
1969	1,036,000*	118,000	11.4	12.1	18.7
1975	1,221,000	103,000	8.5	12.3	11.4
1979	1,436,000**	148,000	10.3	11.7	12.4
1980	1,449,000	165,000	11.4	13.0	—
1981	1,490,000	183,000	12.3	14.0	—
1982	1,532,000	202,000	13.2	15.0	—
1983	1,569,000	207,000	13.2	15.3	—
1984	1,596,000	200,000	12.5	14.4	—
1985	1,617,000	194,000	12.0	14.0	—
1986	1,638,000	202,000	12.3	13.6	—

* April 1, 1970 ** April 1, 1980

[1] Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, inmates of institutions and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from these figures.

[2] CPS (Current Population Survey) is a nationwide monthly household sample survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. A yearly supplement to this survey provides income-related information.

Sources: 1969 and 1979 — U.S. Census Bureau: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.
1975 — U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Education.
1980-1986 Utah data are estimates prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security, which also prepared this table.
1969-1986 United States CPS estimates are published by the U.S. Census Bureau in its Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 157.

TABLE 2
1986 POVERTY STATUS OF UTAH'S
FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES*
BY FAMILY SIZE

		FAMILIES IN POVERTY		
FAMILY SIZE	FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES	NUMBER	RATE	INCOME THRESHOLDS [2]
TOTAL	40,000	14,000	35.0	N/A
2	17,320	4,210	24.3	$ 7,138
3	12,710	4,600	36.2	8,737
4	5,360	2,670	49.8	11,203
5	2,440	1,330	54.5	13,259
6	1,520	810	53.3	14,986
7+	650	380	59.4	18,791**
PEOPLE	121,000	47,500	39.3	—

* No husband present ** For an 8-person family

[1] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 157, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1986*, page 38.
These poverty income thresholds are not restricted to female-headed families.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. October, 1987.

TABLE 3
1986 POVERTY STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION
BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TOTAL* POPULATION	PERSONS IN POVERTY NUMBER	PERSONS IN POVERTY RATE
STATE	1,638,000	202,000	12.3
Bear River	104,170	13,314	12.8
Box Elder	36,522	3,204	8.8
Cache	65,600	9,801	14.9
Rich	2,048	309	15.1
Wasatch Front North	333,618	31,770	9.5
Davis	173,282	13,949	8.0
Morgan	5,491	445	8.1
Weber	154,845	17,386	11.2
Wasatch Front south	717,165	80,586	11.2
Salt Lake	689,392	77,949	11.3
Tooele	27,773	2,637	9.5
Mountainland	265,520	39,846	15.0
Summit	12,624	1,200	9.5
Utah	243,541	37,290	15.3
Wasatch	9,355	1,356	14.5
Central	54,487	7,991	14.7
Juab	5,728	979	17.1
Millard	13,517	1,784	13.2
Piute	1,550	261	16.8
Sanpete	15,935	2,661	16.7
Sevier	15,661	1,954	12.5
Wayne	2,096	352	16.8
Southwestern	71,414	10,238	14.3
Beaver	4,930	762	15.5
Garfield	3,979	672	16.9
Iron	19,371	2,712	14.0
Kane	4,792	647	13.5
Washington	38,342	5,445	14.2
Uintah Basin	37,784	6,725	17.8
Daggett	700	92	13.2
Duchesne	14,130	2,569	18.2
Uintah	22,954	4,064	17.7
Southeastern	53,842	11,520	21.4
Carbon	22,723	3,863	17.0
Emery	11,705	2,037	17.4
Grand	6,819	1,098	16.1
San Juan	12,595	4,522	35.9

Note: These estimates have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote exactness. They are not necessarily comparable to earlier poverty estimates prepared by this office.

* Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and inmates of institutions are excluded from these figures. These numbers are based on 1986 estimates prepared by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. October, 1987.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Oct. 1987(f)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(p)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(r)	Aug. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	748,700	762,600	—1.8	757,300	767,300	—1.3	755,600	758,700	—0.4
Employed	708,400	721,200	—1.8	715,200	725,200	—1.4	709,600	715,500	—0.8
Unemployed	40,300	41,400	—2.7	42,200	42,200	0.0	46,000	43,200	6.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.4	—	5.6	5.5	—	6.1	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.9	5.9	—	6.1	6.0	—	6.5	6.1	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Oct. 1987(f)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(p)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(r)	Aug. 1986	% Change
Total	647.2	640.1	1.1	649.2	642.6	1.0	639.9	631.4	1.3
Mining	7.9	7.6	3.9	8.0	7.4	8.1	7.9	6.9	14.5
Metal Mining	3.0	1.9	57.9	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.5	2.4	4.2
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.5	3.0	—16.7	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Contract Construction	28.0	33.0	—14.2	29.0	35.0	—17.1	29.6	35.1	—15.7
Manufacturing	94.5	91.3	3.5	94.8	91.6	3.5	94.4	91.7	2.9
Durable Goods	63.6	61.7	3.1	64.2	62.2	3.2	63.9	62.5	2.2
Primary Metals	3.0	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.5	20.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.9	19.1	—1.0	19.0	19.2	—1.0	19.0	19.4	—2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.4	8.6	—2.3	8.4	8.6	—2.3	8.4	8.7	—3.4
Transportation Equipment	16.0	14.4	11.1	16.3	14.7	10.9	16.3	14.8	10.1
Other Durable Goods	17.3	17.1	1.2	17.4	17.2	1.2	17.1	17.3	—1.2
Non-Durable Goods	30.9	29.6	4.4	30.7	29.4	4.4	30.6	29.2	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	10.9	10.4	4.8	10.6	10.0	6.0	10.6	9.8	8.2
Textile & Apparel Products	5.8	5.7	1.8	5.9	5.8	1.7	5.9	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.3	9.1	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.6	10.1	5.0	10.6	10.1	5.0	10.5	10.2	2.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.7	37.4	0.8	37.7	37.4	0.8	37.9	37.7	0.5
Railroad Transportation	2.9	3.3	—12.1	3.0	3.4	—11.8	3.1	3.5	—11.4
Other Transportation	20.2	18.6	8.6	19.7	18.1	8.8	19.8	18.3	8.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.6	15.5	—5.8	14.9	15.8	—5.7	15.0	15.9	—5.7
Trade	154.8	154.1	0.5	157.4	155.4	1.3	157.2	154.7	1.6
Wholesale Trade	36.3	36.2	0.3	36.6	36.5	0.3	36.7	36.4	0.8
Retail Trade	118.5	117.8	0.6	120.8	118.9	1.6	120.6	118.2	2.0
Building Materials	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.5	—1.8
Food Stores	22.8	22.0	3.6	22.5	21.7	3.7	22.6	21.6	4.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.0	14.1	—0.7	14.2	14.3	—0.7	14.2	14.4	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	38.2	37.6	1.6	39.9	39.2	1.8	39.6	38.7	2.3
Other Retail	38.2	38.8	—1.5	38.8	38.2	1.6	38.7	36.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.7	33.1	1.8	33.9	33.3	1.8	34.1	33.4	2.1
Services	149.0	141.3	5.4	148.3	140.9	5.3	145.4	138.1	5.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.8	9.2	6.5	10.4	10.0	4.0	10.7	10.3	3.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	53.3	49.8	7.0	52.8	49.3	7.1	52.8	49.3	7.1
Medical & Other Health Services	39.5	37.3	6.2	39.4	37.1	6.2	39.4	36.8	7.1
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	33.4	32.7	2.1	32.6	31.9	2.2	29.5	29.0	1.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.1	10.7	3.7
Agricultural Services	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0	1.9	2.1	—9.5
Government	141.3	142.1	—0.6	140.2	141.6	—1.0	133.2	133.8	—0.4
Federal Government	39.0	39.9	—2.3	39.7	40.8	—2.7	39.7	40.9	—2.9
U.S. Federal Defense	22.2	23.2	—4.3	22.1	23.3	—5.2	22.2	23.4	—5.1
Other Federal Government	16.8	16.7	0.6	17.6	17.5	0.6	17.5	17.5	0.0
State Government	37.3	37.8	—1.3	35.9	36.4	—1.4	35.2	35.9	—1.9
State Education	20.4	20.5	—0.5	18.3	18.5	—1.1	18.0	18.2	—1.1
Other State Government	16.9	17.3	—2.3	17.6	17.8	—1.1	17.3	17.6	—1.7
Local Government	65.0	64.4	0.9	64.6	64.5	0.2	58.3	57.0	2.3
Local Education	41.4	40.7	1.7	39.6	39.2	1.0	32.5	31.0	4.8
Other Local Government	23.6	23.7	—0.4	25.0	25.3	—1.2	25.8	26.0	—0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. '87 (f)	Oct. '86	% Change	Sept. '87 (p)	Aug. '87 (r)	July '87	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,691.6	1,671.4	1.2	1,690.0	1,688.4	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,092.7	1,079.0	1.3	1,091.5	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740.0	753.3	—1.8	745.6	750.4	752.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4	772.7
Participation Rate	67.7	69.8	0.0	68.3	68.8	69.1	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1	71.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	696.8	708.9	—1.7	700.3	701.5	703.7	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5	720.5
Employment Ratio[2]	63.8	65.7	0.0	64.2	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	43.3	44.5	—2.6	45.4	48.9	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0	52.2
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	0.0	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	352.6	325.7	8.3	345.9	340.0	337.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3	310.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	131.8	128.7	2.4	132.4	132.1	132.2	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6	133.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	638.1	630.7	1.2	641.5	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8	643.4	640.6	640.4
Mining	8.0	7.7	3.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.3	7.2
Contract Construction	26.0	30.7	—15.2	27.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	27.8	27.7
Manufacturing	93.2	90.1	3.5	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.1	90.4
Durable Goods	62.7	60.8	3.0	62.7	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.2	61.8	61.1
Nondurable Goods	30.5	29.3	4.4	30.2	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.3	29.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.3	37.0	0.7	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.9	37.8
Trade	153.3	152.6	0.5	119.8	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	154.0	154.3
Wholesale	36.1	36.0	0.2	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	35.2	35.3
Retail	117.2	116.6	0.6	119.8	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	118.7	119.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.4	32.9	1.6	33.6	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2
Services	146.2	138.7	5.4	144.7	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9	142.3	145.1	145.0
Government	140.7	141.0	—0.2	142.0	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.3	143.7
Federal	39.3	40.1	—2.2	39.6	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7	40.9
State	37.2	37.2	—0.1	37.0	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.0	38.1	38.4
Local	64.3	63.7	0.9	65.5	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9	65.7	64.5	64.3

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Sept. 1987(p)	% Change from Sept. '86	% Distribution	Sept. 1987(p)	% Change from Sept. '86	% Distribution	Sept. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	362.9	—0.3	100.0	286.8	3.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.4	8.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.2	77.5
Contract Construction	25.3	—18.1	7.1	3.2	—8.6	1.1	21.1	72.8
Manufacturing	65.3	4.1	18.0	29.6	2.4	10.3	62.6	66.0
Durable Goods	46.3	3.6	12.8	17.9	2.3	6.2	41.5	64.6
Nondurable Goods	19.0	5.6	5.2	11.7	2.6	4.1	21.1	68.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.6	0.8	7.3	11.1	0.9	3.9	27.2	72.1
Total Trade	84.2	1.3	23.2	73.2	1.2	25.5	141.1	89.6
Wholesale Trade	25.8	—3.0	7.1	10.8	9.1	3.8	31.3	85.5
Retail Trade	58.4	3.4	16.1	62.4	0.0	21.8	109.8	90.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.7	0.7	3.8	20.2	2.5	7.0	26.6	78.5
Services	70.3	7.3	19.4	78.0	3.4	27.2	113.5	76.5
Total Government	69.6	—6.6	19.2	70.9	5.7	24.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.8	—6.3	6.6	15.9	3.2	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.6	—5.5	4.3	6.5	—4.4	2.3	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.2	—7.9	2.3	9.4	9.3	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	16.9	3.0	4.7	19.3	—3.0	6.7	NA	NA
State Education	10.6	2.9	2.9	8.0	—2.4	2.8	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.3	3.3	1.7	11.3	—3.4	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	28.9	—11.6	8.0	35.7	12.3	12.4	NA	NA
Local Education	12.6	—18.7	3.5	27.0	13.9	9.4	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.3	—5.2	4.5	8.7	7.4	3.0	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Oct. '87(f)	Oct. '86	% Chg.	Sept. '87(p)	Aug. '87(r)	Oct. '87(f)	Oct. '86	% Chg.	Sept. '87(p)	Aug. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	494.8	504.8	—2.0	499.1	500.6	100.4	98.7	1.7	99.9	97.1
Employed	469.9	479.7	—2.0	473.2	473.1	95.0	92.8	2.4	93.9	90.4
Unemployed	24.9	25.1	—0.8	25.9	27.5	5.4	5.9	—8.5	6.0	6.7
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	452.3	447.0	1.2	454.2	451.1	76.0	74.5	2.0	75.0	70.8
Mining	2.7	1.8	50.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.2	23.8	—15.1	20.9	21.3	2.5	2.9	—13.8	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	63.9	61.9	3.2	64.3	64.2	10.7	10.2	4.9	10.7	10.6
Durable Goods	44.5	43.3	2.8	45.0	44.9	7.2	7.0	2.9	7.2	7.1
Nondurable Goods	19.4	18.6	4.3	19.3	19.3	3.5	3.2	9.4	3.5	3.5
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.0	28.8	0.7	29.0	29.3	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.5
Total Trade	113.9	113.5	0.4	115.6	115.6	15.9	15.9	0.0	16.0	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.2	31.2	0.0	31.5	31.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	82.7	82.3	0.5	84.1	84.0	13.9	13.9	0.0	14.0	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.8	27.4	1.5	28.0	28.1	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.3
Services	101.2	96.1	5.3	100.8	101.1	28.5	27.0	5.6	27.6	24.3
Total Government	93.6	93.7	—0.1	92.8	88.7	13.5	13.6	—0.7	13.3	12.7

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct.'87(f)	Sept.'87(p)	Aug. '87(r)	Oct. '86	Oct.'87(f)	Oct.'86	% Change	Oct.'87(f)	Oct.'86	% Change
State Total	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.4	749,210	762,630	—1.8	647,400	640,120	1.1
Bear River	3.8	3.9	4.8	4.0	45,690	46,550	—1.8	38,260	37,670	1.6
Box Elder	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.4	16,760	16,350	2.5	14,470	14,090	2.7
Cache	3.6	3.7	5.0	4.4	28,190	29,430	—4.2	23,470	23,270	0.9
Rich	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	740	770	—3.9	320	310	3.2
Wasatch Front	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.0	507,800	518,530	—2.1	463,540	458,060	1.2
North	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.2	150,420	153,040	—1.7	114,360	114,290	0.1
Davis	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.5	75,310	76,700	—1.8	53,000	53,430	—0.8
Morgan	5.7	6.0	6.7	6.5	1,660	1,690	—1.8	930	920	1.1
Weber	6.4	6.2	6.9	5.9	73,450	74,650	—1.6	60,430	59,940	0.8
South	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.9	357,380	365,490	—2.2	349,180	343,770	1.6
Salt Lake	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.9	346,020	353,370	—2.1	339,080	333,570	1.7
Tooele	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	11,360	12,120	—6.3	10,100	10,200	—1.0
Mountainlands	5.9	6.3	7.3	6.3	111,360	109,750	1.5	83,640	81,940	2.1
Summit	8.7	8.1	8.7	8.6	6,460	6,740	—4.2	5,520	5,360	3.0
Utah	5.4	6.0	6.9	6.0	100,390	98,670	1.7	75,920	74,500	1.9
Wasatch	12.0	11.0	13.2	11.3	4,510	4,340	3.9	2,200	2,080	5.8
Central	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.6	21,490	23,070	—6.8	14,320	14,760	—3.0
Juab	10.3	11.1	13.4	11.5	1,840	2,080	—11.5	1,430	1,490	—4.0
Millard	5.5	5.6	7.2	5.6	6,140	6,980	—12.0	3,820	4,140	—7.7
Piute	8.1	9.8	11.8	9.6	400	360	11.1	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	10.2	10.2	11.3	9.9	5,960	6,210	—4.0	3,620	3,640	—0.5
Sevier	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.2	6,200	6,520	—4.9	4,800	4,870	—1.4
Wayne	7.4	4.7	5.9	7.2	950	920	3.3	460	440	4.5
Southwestern	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.0	30,080	30,160	—0.3	21,270	20,800	2.3
Beaver	5.8	5.1	5.9	5.4	2,090	2,240	—6.7	1,250	1,270	—1.6
Garfield	5.3	4.9	8.7	6.9	1,460	1,580	—7.6	1,430	1,390	2.9
Iron	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.2	8,060	8,020	0.5	6,060	6,100	—0.7
Kane	5.4	4.8	4.5	5.2	2,360	2,360	1.3	1,400	1,360	2.9
Washington	5.4	5.5	5.9	4.1	16,080	15,960	0.8	11,130	10,680	4.2
Uintah Basin	10.8	10.1	10.9	11.1	13,800	14,850	—7.1	10,300	10,770	—4.4
Daggett	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.3	410	400	2.5	280	280	0.0
Duchesne	14.5	12.6	13.7	12.5	5,110	5,610	—8.9	3,640	3,890	—6.4
Uintah	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.6	8,280	8,840	—6.3	6,380	6,600	—3.3
Southeastern	8.5	9.3	10.7	9.0	19,030	19,730	—3.5	16,080	16,140	—0.4
Carbon	8.8	9.4	10.3	9.1	8,570	8,860	—3.3	7,430	7,520	—1.2
Emery	10.4	12.9	15.3	11.6	3,740	4,080	—8.3	3,590	3,650	—1.6
Grand	6.4	6.8	7.6	8.4	3,070	3,270	—6.1	2,050	2,020	1.5
San Juan	7.4	7.2	9.1	6.5	3,650	3,520	3.7	3,010	2,950	2.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1988	Sept. 1986
MINING	$520.97	$517.59	$505.49	43.2	42.6	41.4	$12.06	$12.15	$12.21
MANUFACTURING	405.57	405.08	407.79	41.3	41.0	41.4	9.82	9.88	9.85
Durable Goods	424.58	425.70	427.14	42.5	41.9	42.0	9.99	10.16	10.17
Nondurable Goods	357.93	355.55	361.70	38.2	38.9	40.1	9.37	9.14	9.02
TRADE	240.87	236.05	242.87	31.0	31.1	31.5	7.77	7.59	7.71
Wholesale Trade	394.06	384.62	386.06	38.9	38.5	38.3	10.13	9.99	10.08
Retail Trade	185.74	183.26	191.69	28.1	28.5	29.0	6.61	6.43	6.61
AVERAGE	309.29	307.46	313.90	34.1	34.2	34.8	9.07	8.99	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1988
MINING	$579.34	$557.69	$582.01	41.5	40.5	40.9	$13.96	$13.77	$14.23
Metal Mining	568.41	552.12	540.45	44.2	42.9	37.9	12.86	12.87	14.26
Bituminous Coal Mining	654.31	597.43	675.76	39.8	37.2	40.2	16.44	16.06	16.81
MANUFACTURING	408.18	402.52	403.51	40.9	40.7	40.8	9.98	9.89	9.89
Durable Goods	430.31	423.13	426.21	41.9	41.2	41.5	10.27	10.27	10.27
Primary Metal Industries	584.16	552.06	598.60	47.3	45.7	41.0	12.35	12.08	14.60
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	425.21	423.98	419.84	43.3	43.0	41.7	9.82	9.86	10.02
Transportation Equipment	548.49	537.14	525.00	43.6	42.8	41.7	12.58	12.55	12.59
Nondurable Goods	363.17	360.76	359.45	38.8	39.6	39.5	9.36	9.11	9.10
Food & Kindred Products	353.17	347.63	348.06	36.7	37.1	40.9	9.63	9.37	8.51
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	519.09	500.15	577.01	41.1	40.4	42.9	12.63	12.38	13.45
TRADE	229.22	224.12	225.09	31.4	31.7	30.5	7.30	7.07	7.38
Wholesale Trade	402.90	396.54	382.39	39.5	39.3	37.6	10.20	10.09	10.17
Retail Trade	179.55	174.64	179.84	29.1	29.5	28.5	6.17	5.92	6.31
Food Stores	235.38	208.09	222.68	32.2	29.6	29.3	7.31	7.03	7.60
Other Retail	188.15	187.87	191.88	30.2	30.9	30.8	6.23	6.08	6.23
AVERAGE	310.22	305.54	310.84	34.7	34.8	34.5	8.94	8.78	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Oct. '87	Preliminary Sept. '87	Final Aug. '87	Final Oct. '86	Final Sept. '86	Final Aug. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,707	7,363	7,241	5,895	6,744	6,364
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	18,678	18,707	16,250	14,708	14,731	12,796
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	25,385	26,380	23,491	20,603	21,475	19,160
Number of New Applications for Jobs	- 9,074	9,959	8,642	8,466	9,292	8,063
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,572	6,362	6,330	4,360	4,970	4,945
Initial Claims (Key Week)	951	1,132	1,243	2,138	1,261	1,537
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,330	9,495	10,721	11,608	13,288	13,937
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.37	1.58	1.76	1.94	2.30	2.42
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,941,000	$5,663,658	$5,654,181	$6,560,275	$6,619,865	$6,267,352

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	Sept. '86	From Last Month	Sept. '86 to Sept. '87	Aug. '86 to Aug. '87	July '86 to July '87	June '87 to June '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	344.4	342.7	340.8	340.1	330.2	0.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7
Food and Beverages	326.4	325.4	325.1	325.4	315.1	0.3	3.6	3.4	4.1	5.1
Food at Home	319.8	319.0	319.1	320.4	309.0	0.3	3.5	3.3	4.5	6.2
Housing	375.4	374.9	372.5	371.3	363.7	0.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8
Rent Residential	294.5	293.1	291.2	289.6	288.2	0.5	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7
Fuel and Other Util.	389.8	391.1	388.1	387.6	388.3	—0.3	0.4	0.4	—0.3	—1.6
Medical Care	467.8	466.1	464.1	461.3	439.7	0.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	222.2	214.7	210.5	214.5	212.1	3.5	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.9
Transportation	320.4	320.2	318.5	316.7	302.1	0.1	6.0	6.3	4.5	2.6
Gasoline	317.9	319.1	310.8	305.5	270.6	—0.4	17.5	20.3	11.1	2.1
Energy[2]	387.4	388.9	382.4	380.6	360.6	—0.4	7.4	8.4	4.3	0.0
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	310.4	310.5	310.2	308.5	297.7	0.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.2
Finished Goods	296.7	297.2	297.8	296.8	287.5	—0.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.6
Intermediate Materials	318.9	318.2	317.1	314.8	306.1	0.2	4.2	4.5	4.0	2.6
Crude Materials	305.4	307.7	307.8	304.9	275.5	—0.7	10.9	11.4	10.7	10.1

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, UTAH AND UNITED STATES, 1985 and 1986

	1985	1986 (prelim.)	Percent Change
United States			
Private	$19,189	$19,966	4.0
Total	$18,979	$19,746	4.0
Mining	31.357	32,555	3.8
Construction	21,377	22,190	3.8
Manufacturiing	23,830	24,861	4.3
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	25,677	26,561	3.4
Wholesale Trade	23,777	24,820	4.4
Retail Trade	10,741	11,139	3.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	22,312	24,249	8.7
Services	16,865	17,643	4.6
Government	20,253	21,083	4.1
Utah			
Private	$17,577*	$17,863**	1.6***
Total	$17,159	$17,335	1.0
Mining	31,356	33,124	5.6
Construction	20,011	19,635	—1.9
Manufacturiing	21,756	22,391	2.9
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	24,766	24.795	0.1
Wholesale Trade	21,029	21,480	2.1
Retail Trade	9,786	9,917	1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18,023	18,822	4.4
Services	15,013	15,377	2.4
Government	19,094	19,751	3.4

Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for Federal workers programs.

* Utah ranked 30th

** Utah ranked 33rd, High - Alaska $28,442; Low - South Dakota $14,477

*** Utah ranked 42nd, High - Massachusetts 6.6%; Low - Alaska 0.9%

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Floyd G. Astin, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director
Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Supervising Economist

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

12/14/87 S7820-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1987 published December 1987

- At 5.4 percent, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November ranks as the lowest level of joblessness in two years.
- November also marked the third straight month of declining unemployment in the Beehive State.
- Utah generated 8,900 new nonfarm jobs between November 1987 and November 1986--a 1.4 percent increase.
- Sluggish growth in jobs coupled with lower unemployment suggests that individuals are leaving the labor force or the State.
- The service industry again attained the top employment winner spot adding 7,400 jobs since November 1986.

A PARADOX?

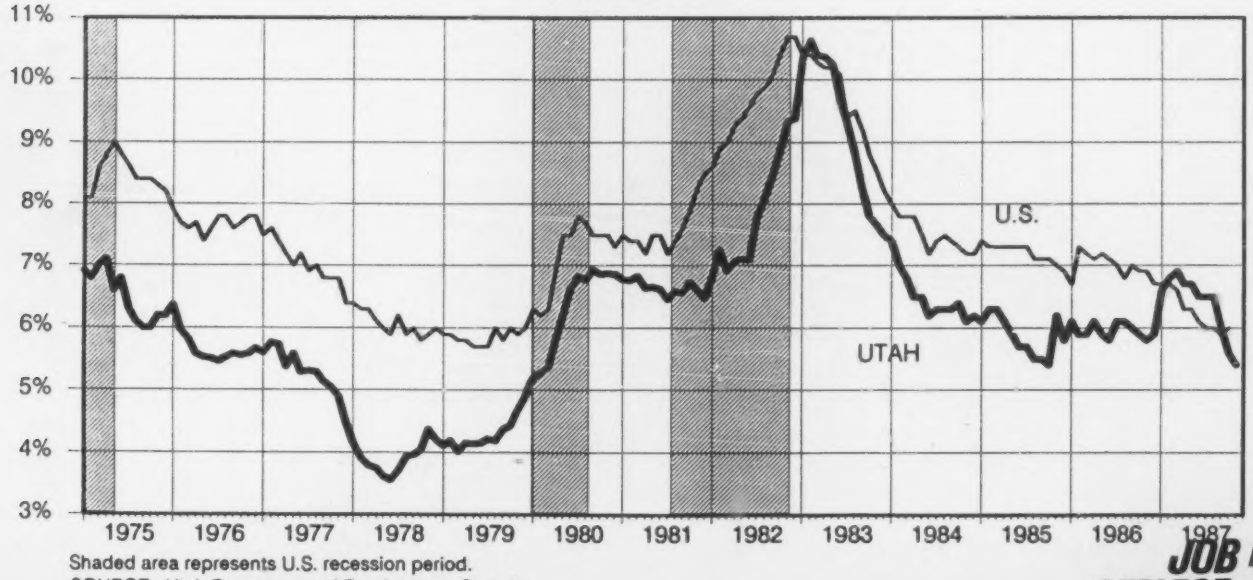
Utah's unemployment rate dropped again this month. It tumbled to 5.4 percent. That's the lowest level of Utah joblessness in over two years. In fact, if the rate falls any further, Utah unemployment will register the lowest level in nearly seven years. How could this be? At best, the rate of growth in nonfarm jobs can be described as sluggish. In November, nonagricultural employment grew only 1.4 percent in comparison to figures for November

In this issue:

- Utah's Nonagricultural Employment and Payrolls, 2nd Quarter 1987.
- Feature: Unemployment Insurance Employment Services: Serving People.
- Employment Related to Manufactured Exports for States, 1984, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

UTAH AND U.S.
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

1986. This rate of growth hardly differs from expansion measured during the first few months of the year--a time when unemployment in the State rose steeply.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

What is happening? Why is unemployment falling so dramatically? Close examination of labor force size provides a clue. Growth in Utah's civilian labor force appears to be practically nonexistent. So far this decade, Utah labor force growth has averaged about 3 percent annually. In other words, either people have dropped out of the labor force (they have just stopped looking for employment) or they have moved out of the State entirely.

A GOOD SIGN

Even so, lower Utah joblessness promises better economic times. Since March 1987, the number of unemployed Utahns (using seasonal adjustment factors) has dropped by 12,300 individuals. That's a decline of 30 percent! Even since November of last year, the number of unemployed is down 7 percent. And, Utah's unemployment rate once again registers below the national average. The last half-year has seen Utah joblessness run atypically above the U.S. rate.

STILL SLUGGISH AFTER ALL THESE MONTHS

In November, nonfarm employment registered a total of 652,500 jobs. Expansion proved excruciatingly slow in several industries (notably government and wholesale trade). However, construction appeared to be the only major industrial sector to manifest job deterioration in comparison to November 1986.

SERVICES ONCE AGAIN

Yes, once again the service industry added the largest number of new jobs to the Utah economy. Since November 1986, the service industry has grown 5.4 percent--approximately 7,400 jobs. Medical health and business services contributed the highest number of new positions, posting year-over gains of 8 and 6 percent respectively.

MANUFACTURING AND MINING MAKE A COME BACK

In a reversal of the trend of the past few years, manufacturing was the second largest contributor of Utah employment. Between November 1987 and November 1986, durable and nondurable goods manufacturing added 2,400 jobs. What is the source of all these new manufacturing jobs? Space/defense related (transportation equipment) and primary metals manufacturing made the strongest gains. Employment in these two industries is up 2,900 jobs since November 1986. However, in spite of these strong gains, several manufacturing industries posted lower employment figures than last year's numbers. Together, fabricated metals and electric machinery and supplies manufacturing (both of which include computer-related production) dropped 900 jobs.

Because of increasing metal mining (copper) employment, mining managed to hold on to a 400 job year-over gain. Both coal mining (down 7 percent) and the oil and gas extraction industry (down 10 percent) continue to reflect noticeable employment drops.

SLOWLY FORGING AHEAD...

Over the November 1986 to November 1987 time period, retail trade grew by 1,700 jobs. However, that increment represents only a 1.4 percent expansion--about half the rate of the early months of 1987. With a 0.6 percent increase wholesale trade employment remained almost static in comparison to last year. In addition, transportation/communications/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate both generated less than spectacular growth on a year-over basis--1.6 and 1.2 percent respectively.

Government basically held the employment line. Although local government demonstrated growth of 1,200 jobs, losses in federal government (600 jobs) and state government (500 jobs) essentially negated any gain. In total, government employment in the State grew a minuscule 0.1 percent in comparison to November 1986.

Employment in the construction industry remained in its contracted State. In relation to last year, the industry has lost approximately 5,300 jobs. This decline translates into 17 percent fewer construction positions this year than last. The loss of Intermountain Power Project employment during the past year coupled with a general slowdown in building helped induce this rather substantial degeneration.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

What is ahead for Utah? Of course, no one knows for sure. On the national scene, the effects of the stock market crash are still basically unknown--although it appears they may be minimal. With national GNP growth still moderate, the current long-lasting recovery hasn't quite faltered yet. And of course, much of Utah's economic health depends on the state of the U.S. economy. On the plus side, Utah's mining and manufacturing industries are once again on the upswing and the service industry keeps pumping out jobs. And, declining unemployment is hardly a negative note. However, jobs must be generated a faster rate if Utah's employment situation is not to deteriorate.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECOND QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Payrolls Qtr 2- 86
State Total	**$ 63,734,387**	**$135,485,495**	**$498,619,597**	**$247,478,581**	**$481,231,061**	**$167,780,264**	**$561,410,620**	**$711,403,430**	**$2,867,143,435**	**3.24%**	**$2,777,173,340**
Bear River	**51,147**	**7,711,357**	**86,853,184**	**3,660,452**	**15,930,238**	**3,343,189**	**14,332,257**	**39,448,378**	**171,330,202**	**8.08%**	**158,524,336**
Box Elder	42,140	2,615,568	62,024,932	870,931	6,533,637	839,691	3,343,988	7,252,219	83,523,106	12.28%	74,386,642
Cache	0	5,076,804	24,816,147	2,721,314	9,315,827	2,484,841	10,932,539	31,555,776	86,903,248	4.51%	83,154,113
Rich	9,007	18,985	12,105	68,207	80,774	18,657	55,730	640,383	903,848	-8.11%	983,581
Wasatch Front	**22,303,809**	**96,442,824**	**348,193,822**	**193,836,633**	**389,054,089**	**144,595,674**	**409,268,644**	**528,092,312**	**2,129,787,807**	**3.43%**	**2,059,222,175**
North	654,645	21,542,396	85,471,183	22,337,810	68,963,623	14,989,227	77,171,102	206,544,306	497,674,292	1.42%	490,704,871
Davis	278,934	11,951,601	32,385,073	8,070,187	32,422,239	4,890,321	30,444,425	128,201,867	248,644,647	-1.19%	251,628,124
Morgan	0	255,152	1,359,025	34,191	1,157,545	64,593	81,582	1,020,398	3,972,486	2.02%	3,893,995
Weber	375,711	9,335,643	51,727,085	14,233,432	35,383,839	10,034,313	46,645,095	77,322,041	245,057,159	4.20%	235,182,752
South	21,649,164	72,900,428	262,722,639	171,498,823	320,090,466	129,606,447	332,097,542	321,548,006	1,632,113,515	4.05%	1,568,517,304
Salt Lake	19,549,040	71,465,280	257,341,336	170,640,843	317,469,794	129,013,918	329,174,114	283,225,142	1,577,879,467	4.36%	1,511,921,473
Tooele	2,100,124	1,435,148	5,381,303	857,980	2,620,672	592,529	2,923,428	38,322,864	54,234,048	-4.17%	56,595,831
Mountainland	**589,937**	**12,660,598**	**48,236,765**	**15,603,850**	**42,979,383**	**13,085,811**	**105,967,330**	**71,211,803**	**310,335,477**	**3.35%**	**300,280,865**
Summit	522,060	696,328	705,472	938,250	3,172,358	2,936,266	6,015,958	3,915,002	18,901,694	11.66%	16,927,789
Utah	67,877	11,603,792	47,355,181	14,474,386	38,161,345	9,953,453	98,828,182	64,813,548	285,257,764	2.77%	277,581,271
Wasatch	0	360,478	176,112	191,214	1,645,680	196,092	1,123,190	2,483,253	6,176,019	7.00%	5,771,805
Central	**3,599,853**	**6,138,258**	**5,767,449**	**9,937,782**	**6,172,839**	**1,563,769**	**4,950,404**	**17,058,210**	**55,188,564**	**-7.31%**	**59,541,691**
Juab	172,779	127,505	608,880	61,374	827,734	120,032	561,352	1,588,918	4,068,574	0.74%	4,038,526
Millard	880,951	3,111,450	1,234,434	6,161,679	1,362,388	326,108	1,345,463	3,687,844	18,110,317	-27.17%	24,865,031
Piute	11,941	4,106	65,801	33,581	14,101	750	45,559	517,643	693,482	28.21%	540,886
Sanpete	23,005	654,408	1,749,693	538,259	1,233,965	365,622	952,484	5,018,259	10,535,695	7.13%	9,834,547
Sevier	2,498,777	1,755,611	2,002,084	3,132,598	2,670,548	734,383	1,994,464	5,332,143	20,120,608	7.60%	18,699,469
Wayne	12,400	485,178	106,557	10,291	64,103	16,874	51,082	913,403	1,659,888	6.18%	1,563,232
Southwestern	**1,531,892**	**3,816,344**	**6,022,978**	**6,706,191**	**13,861,733**	**3,090,194**	**14,192,692**	**21,644,191**	**70,866,215**	**4.92%**	**67,544,880**
Beaver	7,958	115,220	242,458	1,838,112	542,290	110,898	359,873	1,455,912	4,672,721	-2.34%	4,784,583
Garfield	126,532	60,942	926,628	333,421	290,525	78,430	902,364	1,666,511	4,385,353	-6.86%	4,708,494
Iron	937,209	1,048,486	926,721	1,752,721	4,056,454	876,544	3,182,864	7,907,282	20,688,281	2.28%	20,227,612
Kane	23,400	22,611	170,166	134,548	862,306	117,435	1,252,984	1,463,308	4,046,758	3.66%	3,904,007
Washington	436,793	2,569,085	3,757,005	2,647,389	8,110,158	1,906,887	8,494,607	9,151,178	37,073,102	9.30%	33,920,184
Uintah Basin	**9,123,939**	**6,935,830**	**1,876,968**	**6,124,886**	**5,642,487**	**808,679**	**5,830,993**	**14,114,431**	**50,458,213**	**2.64%**	**49,160,630**
Daggett	0	0	0	164,433	92,359	0	104,523	594,953	956,268	0.24%	954,021
Duchesne	2,369,125	5,117,583	750,175	2,126,588	1,876,000	330,041	1,016,221	5,322,711	18,908,444	9.15%	17,322,863
Uintah	6,754,814	1,818,247	1,126,793	3,833,865	3,674,128	478,638	4,710,249	8,196,767	30,593,501	-0.94%	30,883,746
Southeastern	**26,533,810**	**3,780,284**	**1,668,431**	**11,608,787**	**7,590,292**	**1,292,948**	**6,868,300**	**19,834,105**	**79,176,957**	**-4.49%**	**82,898,763**
Carbon	14,261,009	942,439	973,346	2,761,483	4,603,993	773,177	3,550,788	7,535,617	35,401,852	1.48%	34,884,595
Emery	8,808,331	1,589,822	21,293	7,509,991	573,981	153,018	745,251	4,626,001	24,027,688	-17.42%	29,096,089
Grand	869,618	507,724	162,030	871,383	1,353,063	250,326	795,311	2,569,617	7,379,072	-3.06%	7,612,074
San Juan	2,594,852	740,299	511,762	465,930	1,059,255	116,427	1,776,950	5,102,870	12,368,345	9.40%	11,306,005
Year-over %	-0.29%	-14.58%	-1.68%	6.13%	1.29%	7.72%	13.16%	3.50%	3.24%		
Total Wages 2-86	63,921,003	158,612,984	507,147,639	233,183,169	475,092,927	155,758,655	496,138,970	687,317,993	2,777,173,340		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECOND QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 2- 86
Total	**7,979**	**27,246**	**91,278**	**37,547**	**151,515**	**33,729**	**145,838**	**144,479**	**639,611**	**0.95%**	**633,580**
Bear River	**11**	**1,504**	**14,374**	**770**	**6,848**	**862**	**4,604**	**10,105**	**39,078**	**3.74%**	**37,668**
Box Elder	10	499	8,470	172	2,467	242	1,144	1,925	14,929	6.93%	13,961
Cache	0	1,000	5,902	586	4,344	615	3,424	7,985	23,856	2.15%	23,355
Rich	1	5	2	12	37	5	36	195	293	-16.76%	352
Wasatch Front	**2,833**	**19,212**	**62,358**	**28,865**	**112,414**	**27,804**	**101,819**	**101,481**	**456,786**	**0.69%**	**453,635**
North	132	4,726	16,161	3,782	24,353	3,615	22,211	38,976	113,956	-0.15%	114,132
Davis	59	2,664	6,377	1,445	11,024	1,191	8,383	21,413	52,556	-1.50%	53,355
Morgan	0	64	190	4	296	15	40	273	882	-2.33%	903
Weber	73	1,998	9,594	2,333	13,033	2,409	13,788	17,290	60,518	1.08%	59,874
South	2,701	14,486	46,197	25,083	88,061	24,189	79,608	62,505	342,830	0.98%	339,503
Salt Lake	2,455	14,210	45,430	24,921	86,922	24,031	78,657	56,242	332,868	1.18%	328,974
Tooele	246	276	767	162	1,139	158	951	6,263	9,962	-5.39%	10,529
Mountainland	**102**	**2,937**	**10,464**	**2,942**	**17,655**	**3,217**	**28,037**	**15,457**	**80,811**	**2.19%**	**79,079**
Summit	84	163	172	194	1,513	823	2,125	938	6,012	9.05%	5,513
Utah	18	2,673	10,229	2,714	15,442	2,344	25,358	13,878	72,656	1.44%	71,628
Wasatch	0	101	63	34	700	50	554	641	2,143	10.58%	1,938
Central	**499**	**950**	**1,644**	**1,311**	**3,193**	**408**	**1,886**	**4,470**	**14,361**	**-3.89%**	**14,943**
Juab	47	36	159	18	417	31	246	437	1,391	-3.87%	1,447
Millard	133	388	259	666	769	88	456	823	3,582	-23.67%	4,693
Piute	4	3	37	7	14	1	26	109	201	8.06%	186
Sanpete	9	143	692	140	725	98	377	1,535	3,719	8.08%	3,441
Sevier	305	303	446	478	1,212	184	756	1,311	4,995	5.83%	4,720
Wayne	1	77	51	2	56	6	25	255	473	3.73%	456
Southwestern	**263**	**1,031**	**1,588**	**1,096**	**6,118**	**860**	**5,127**	**5,468**	**21,551**	**4.13%**	**20,696**
Beaver	2	31	74	196	347	30	186	420	1,286	2.88%	1,250
Garfield	20	16	226	66	186	29	397	487	1,427	-5.12%	1,504
Iron	157	287	254	288	1,920	262	1,248	1,970	6,386	4.16%	6,131
Kane	10	9	63	24	444	29	504	377	1,460	6.41%	1,372
Washington	74	688	971	522	3,221	501	2,792	2,214	10,992	5.30%	10,439
Uintah Basin	**1,313**	**894**	**356**	**996**	**2,155**	**223**	**1,762**	**3,168**	**10,867**	**-2.90%**	**11,191**
Daggett	0	0	0	35	61	0	57	159	312	11.03%	281
Duchesne	360	618	135	346	796	91	365	1,372	4,083	-1.14%	4,130
Uintah	953	276	221	615	1,298	132	1,340	1,637	6,472	-4.54%	6,780
Southeastern	**2,958**	**718**	**494**	**1,567**	**3,132**	**355**	**2,603**	**4,330**	**16,157**	**-1.29%**	**16,368**
Carbon	1,498	185	237	402	1,665	188	1,263	1,951	7,389	-2.49%	7,578
Emery	905	310	9	875	319	46	262	846	3,572	-6.07%	3,803
Grand	144	89	55	169	636	87	439	546	2,165	1.26%	2,138
San Juan	411	134	193	121	512	34	639	987	3,031	6.39%	2,849
Year-over %	3.81%	-17.53%	-1.52%	0.45%	0.56%	2.47%	7.46%	0.69%			
Total Employment	7,686	33,038	92,683	37,380	150,664	32,916	135,720	143,493	633,580		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES: SERVING PEOPLE

For more than 50 years, aiding unemployed individuals and providing labor market exchange services have been a major governmental concern. In 1935, the Social Security Act was passed by Congress, establishing a nationwide system of state unemployment insurance programs and public employment offices. Unemployment insurance was conceived as a way to assist the unemployed individual, protect an employer's trained work force, and help stabilize local economies through income maintenance when suitable jobs were not available. Public employment offices were created as a way to facilitate job-seeker and employer success in the labor market.

These concepts are still pursued today. The Utah Department of Employment Security operates Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Service (ES) Programs which serve a large number of Utahns. Table 1 indicates some of the UI Program activities which occurred during FY 1987.

Table 1
Utah Unemployment Insurance (UI) Activities
Fiscal Year (FY) 1987 [1]

Workload Category	Number
Number of Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	90,096
Number of Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	777,810
Number of Weeks of Unemployment Paid	664,384
Maximum Number of Weekly UI Benefits Per Claimant	26.0
Average Number of Weeks Claimants were Potentially Eligible to File for	20.8
Average Number of Weeks Claimants Received Benefits	13.9
Number of Interviews Tracking Claimant Job Seeking Efforts:	
Eligibility Reviews	53,834
Nonmonetary Determinations	69,995
Maximum Weekly UI Benefit	$197.00
Average Weekly UI Benefit Received	$155.17
Number of UI Claimants Exhausting Benefits	16,300
Total UI Benefits Paid	$100,400,000

[1] Represents workload for the Regular and Extended Benefit UI Programs for budget year beginning October 1986 and ending September 1987.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

The total number of individuals filing an unemployment insurance initial claim for FY 1987 was down from the prior fiscal year by 31,156 persons (-25.7%). Concurrently, the total number of weeks of unemployment benefits claimed, 777,810, was up slightly from FY 1986 by 6,995 weeks (0.9%). This pattern means that while fewer people filed for unemployment benefits this year, those receiving benefits had a harder time finding employment. Accordingly, this year's average number of weeks that UI claimants received benefits rose to 13.9. Even with this increase, the average number of weekly benefits paid per UI claimant was substantially below the average number of potential weeks, 20.8, for which the claimants were eligible.

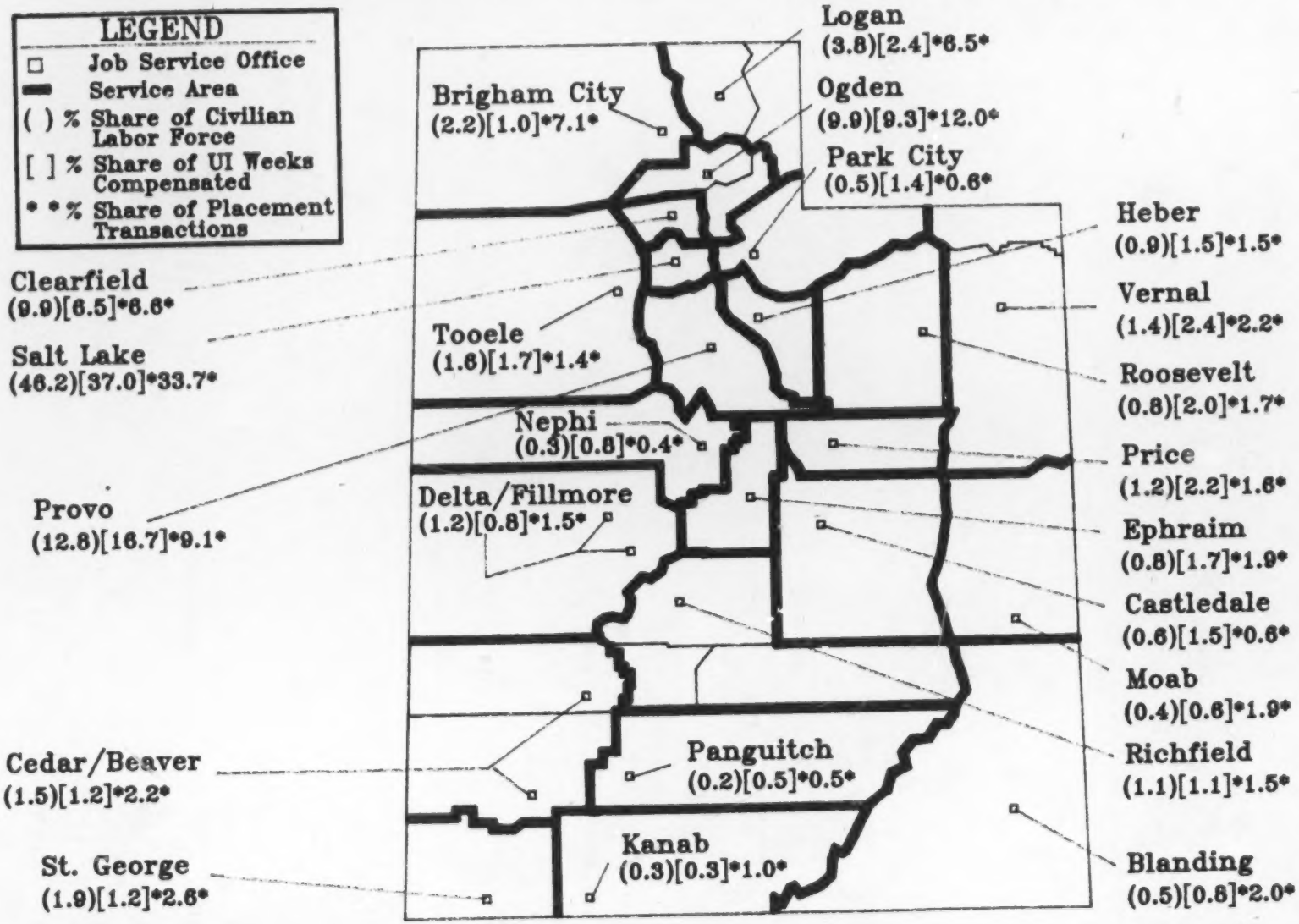
Of all UI claimants filing for benefits in FY 1987, only 20.0 percent exhausted their claim by receiving all their potential weekly benefits. The Department tries to keep the number of exhaustees low by conducting Eligibility Reviews which track claimant job-seeking efforts on a face-to-face basis. This year 53,834 Eligibility Reviews were conducted. Another measure of claimant contact is shown by the total number of nonmonetary decisions made involving a claimant's eligibility to receive a weekly benefit. During FY 1987, almost 70,000 nonmonetary decisions were made to allow or deny benefits.

The geographical distribution of those receiving benefits shifts from year-to-year depending on the economic climate in the various parts of Utah. One method of determining this pattern is by comparing the percentage distribution of Civilian Labor Force and UI Weeks Compensated on a county basis. During FY 1987, the counties of Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, and Washington experienced a substantially lower volume of people filing for and receiving UI benefits than expected, reflecting more favorable economic conditions in these areas. Those counties experiencing higher than expected volumes of UI claimants were Utah, Wasatch, Juab, Sanpete, Garfield, Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan, reflecting unfavorable economic conditions in these counties. (The remaining 13 counties had **similar** shares of Civilian Labor Force and Weeks of Unemployment claimed)

During fiscal year 1987, more than $100 million in UI benefits were paid to unemployed workers. These benefits enabled these people to maintain 35 to 57 percent of their former purchasing power and they were able to continue buying necessary goods and services. This process acts as an "economic stabilizer" and counters local seasonal and cyclical economic downturns. As a result, Utah business establishments are also direct beneficiaries of unemployment insurance benefits. The economic impact of the UI dollar is significant because these are "high-velocity" dollars. Unemployment insurance benefits have a multiplier effect of 3 to 7 times. This means that there are total direct and indirect economic effects of $300 to $700 million for fiscal year 1987.

In addition to unemployment insurance, the Utah Department of Employment Security also provides labor exchange services to Utah's citizens and businesses. The Employment Service Program was originally designed to assist the UI Program by providing an organization which both employers and employees could contact when needing a worker or a job. Today, only 30 percent of all individuals having a work application on file are claimants eligible to receive UI benefits. The remaining 70 percent of those people looking for work are individuals who have chosen not to file for UI benefits or who are not eligible tc receive benefits. In many cases, these are persons who are newly entering or re-entering the labor force. Table 2 shows employment services provided to Utah's citizens during the twelve months ending June 30, 1987.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED LABOR MARKET FACTORS IN UTAH BY LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1987



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information.

Table 2
Utah Employment Service (ES) Activities
Program Year (PY) 1986 [1]

Workload Activity	Number
New or Renewed Applicants 155,948	
Individuals who were:	
Placed	40,400
Referred	87,922
Counseled	16,008
Tested	39,212
Total Transactions (Services provided more than one time per person)	
Placement	63,425
Referrals	243,948
Counseling Interviews	22,644
Tests Given	51,328
Employer Placed Job Orders	
Orders Received	42,338
Job Openings Available	84,405
Job Openings Filled	63,300

[1] Represents workload for the Employment Service Program for the budget year beginning July 1986 and ending June 1987.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

As suggested by the earlier analysis of UI Program activities, Utah's economy has not expanded as fast as in some past years. The total number of job orders placed by employers declined from last year by 10,737 (20.2%). Accordingly, successful placement and referral activities also declined. Work in non-placement areas, however, saw activity increase. Even so, one out of every five persons in Utah's labor force last year had a job application on file with the Department. One out of every 10 persons in Utah's civilian labor force was referred to a job through Job Service last year. Of those people, some 46 percent were hired by employers. Furthermore, the 63,400 job placements made during PY 1986 is equivalent to the number of employees that currently work in the entire durable goods sector of the manufacturing industry or in all of local government.

Of the total number of individuals registered for work during PY 1986—43.3 percent were female, 15.6 percent were poor, 11.0 percent were minority, and 9.8 percent were veterans. The rate at which applicants are placed stands at 21.4 percent for the total applicant population. For females the rate last year was 21.8 percent. The poor recorded the highest placement rate of 30.2 percent. The second highest placement rate (25.8%) was achieved for the minority population, followed by the veteran's placement rate of 25.3 percent.

Information such as provided above is available to the public. It is summarized and published in Volumes I and II of the Department's Annual Report released in October of each year.

Gary R. Felker, Supervising Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1987(f)	Nov. 1986	% Change	Oct. 1987(p)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(r)	Sept. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	759,200	757,300	0.3	756,300	762,600	—0.8	757,400	767,300	—1.3
Employed	719,300	714,400	0.7	717,100	721,200	—0.6	715,500	725,200	—1.3
Unemployed	39,900	42,800	—6.8	39,200	41,400	—5.3	41,900	42,200	—0.7
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.7	—	5.2	5.4	—	5.5	5.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.4	5.8	—	5.6	5.9	—	6.0	6.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1987(f)	Nov. 1986	% Change	Oct. 1987(p)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(r)	Sept. 1986	% Change
Total	652.5	643.6	1.4	648.5	640.1	1.3	650.0	642.7	1.1
Mining	8.2	7.8	5.1	8.2	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.1
Metal Mining	3.0	2.2	36.4	2.9	1.9	52.6	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.7	—7.4
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.6	3.1	—16.1
Contract Construction	26.2	31.5	—16.8	27.4	33.0	—17.0	28.8	35.0	—17.7
Manufacturing	95.0	91.1	4.3	94.4	91.3	3.4	94.4	91.6	3.1
Durable Goods	64.2	61.8	3.9	63.9	61.7	3.6	63.8	62.2	2.6
Primary Metals	3.4	2.6	30.8	3.1	2.4	29.2	3.1	2.4	29.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.5	19.1	—3.1	18.5	19.1	—3.1	18.6	19.2	—3.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.3	8.6	—3.5	8.3	8.6	—3.5	8.3	8.6	—3.5
Transportation Equipment	16.7	14.6	14.4	16.5	14.4	14.6	16.3	14.7	10.9
Other Durable Goods	17.3	17.0	1.8	17.4	17.1	1.8	17.5	17.2	1.7
Non-Durable Goods	30.8	29.8	3.6	30.5	29.6	3.0	30.6	29.4	4.1
Food & Kindred Products	10.5	10.3	1.9	10.6	10.4	1.9	10.7	10.0	7.0
Textile & Apparel Products	5.7	5.8	—1.7	5.6	5.7	—1.8	5.7	5.8	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.7	3.4	8.8	3.6	3.3	9.1	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.9	10.3	5.8	10.7	10.1	5.9	10.6	10.1	5.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	38.3	37.7	1.6	38.1	37.4	1.9	38.1	37.4	1.9
Railroad Transportation	2.9	3.2	—9.4	3.0	3.3	—9.1	3.1	3.4	—8.8
Other Transportation	20.4	18.9	7.9	20.1	18.6	8.1	20.0	18.1	10.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.0	15.6	—3.8	14.9	15.5	—3.9	15.0	15.8	—5.1
Trade	159.1	157.2	1.2	156.0	154.1	1.2	156.8	155.3	1.0
Wholesale Trade	36.3	36.1	0.6	36.4	36.2	0.6	36.6	36.4	0.5
Retail Trade	122.8	121.1	1.4	119.7	117.8	1.6	120.3	118.9	1.2
Building Materials	5.2	5.2	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.4	—1.9
Food Stores	22.7	22.1	2.7	22.6	22.0	2.7	22.5	21.7	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.8	13.9	—0.7	14.0	14.1	—0.7	14.1	14.3	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	38.7	37.7	2.7	38.6	37.6	2.7	39.7	39.2	1.3
Other Retail	42.4	42.1	0.7	39.1	38.8	0.8	38.6	38.2	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.5	33.1	1.2	33.5	33.1	1.2	33.9	33.3	1.8
Services	148.5	141.1	5.2	148.8	141.3	5.3	148.6	141.1	5.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.1	8.8	3.4	9.5	9.2	3.3	10.1	10.0	1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	53.1	50.2	5.8	52.7	49.8	5.8	53.1	49.3	7.7
Medical & Other Health Services	40.4	37.3	8.3	40.4	37.3	8.3	40.1	37.3	7.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	33.3	32.7	1.8	33.3	32.7	1.8	32.5	31.9	1.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.0	10.5	4.8	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0
Government	143.7	143.6	0.1	142.2	142.1	0.1	141.3	141.6	—0.2
Federal Government	39.1	39.7	—1.5	39.3	39.9	—1.5	39.6	40.8	—2.9
U.S. Federal Defense	22.0	23.2	—5.2	22.0	23.2	—5.2	22.0	23.3	—5.6
Other Federal Government	17.2	16.6	3.6	17.3	16.7	3.6	17.6	17.5	0.6
State Government	38.5	39.0	—1.3	37.3	37.8	—1.3	36.3	36.4	—0.3
State Education	21.5	21.7	—0.9	20.4	20.6	—1.0	18.6	18.5	0.5
Other State Government	16.9	17.3	—2.3	16.9	17.3	—2.3	17.7	17.8	—0.6
Local Government	66.1	64.9	1.8	65.6	64.4	1.9	65.5	64.5	1.6
Local Education	42.7	41.5	2.9	41.9	40.7	2.9	40.2	39.2	2.6
Other Local Government	23.6	23.5	0.4	23.8	23.7	0.4	25.3	25.3	0.0
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '87 (f)	Nov. '86	% Change	Oct. '87 (p)	Sept. '87 (r)	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,693.1	1,673.2	1.2	1,691.6	1,690.0	1,688.4	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,093.8	1,080.1	1.3	1,092.7	1,091.5	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	750.6	748.8	0.2	746.9	745.7	750.4	752.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4
Participation Rate	68.6	69.3	0.0	68.4	68.3	68.8	69.1	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	709.9	705.1	0.7	704.8	700.6	701.5	703.7	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5
Employment Ratio[2]	64.9	65.3	0.0	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	40.7	43.7	—6.9	42.1	45.0	48.9	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.8	0.0	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	343.2	331.3	3.6	345.8	345.9	340.0	337.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.1	128.5	2.8	131.8	132.4	132.1	132.2	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	640.7	631.8	1.4	639.3	640.6	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8	643.4	640.6
Mining	8.3	7.9	4.7	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.3
Contract Construction	25.0	30.0	—16.7	25.5	26.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	27.8
Manufacturing	93.7	90.3	3.7	93.1	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.1
Durable Goods	63.3	61.0	3.9	62.9	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.2	61.8
Nondurable Goods	30.4	29.3	3.5	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.9	37.3	1.6	37.6	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.9
Trade	154.9	153.0	1.2	154.5	154.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	154.0
Wholesale	36.0	35.8	0.6	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	35.2
Retail	118.9	117.3	1.4	118.4	118.5	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	118.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.1	32.7	1.2	33.2	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1
Services	146.2	138.9	5.3	146.0	145.3	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9	142.3	145.1
Government	141.7	141.7	0.0	141.1	142.1	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.3
Federal	39.5	40.2	—1.6	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7
State	37.3	37.8	—1.2	36.7	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.0	38.1
Local	64.9	63.7	1.8	64.9	65.0	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9	65.7	64.5

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1987(p)	% Change from Oct. '86	% Distribution	Oct. 1987(p)	% Change from Oct. '86	% Distribution	Oct. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	364.6	1.1	100.0	284.2	1.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.6	8.6	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.4	78.0
Contract Construction	25.3	—14.5	6.9	2.1	—38.2	0.7	20.5	74.8
Manufacturing	64.9	3.7	17.8	29.5	2.8	10.4	62.1	65.8
Durable Goods	46.0	3.8	12.6	17.9	2.9	6.3	41.2	64.5
Nondurable Goods	18.9	3.3	5.2	11.6	2.7	4.1	20.9	68.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.9	1.9	7.4	11.2	1.8	3.9	27.5	72.2
Total Trade	82.9	1.8	22.7	73.2	0.8	25.8	139.1	89.1
Wholesale Trade	25.6	—1.9	7.0	10.8	6.9	3.8	31.0	85.2
Retail Trade	57.3	3.6	15.7	62.4	—0.2	22.0	108.1	90.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.5	0.0	3.7	20.0	2.0	7.0	26.2	78.2
Services	70.6	6.5	19.4	78.2	4.3	27.5	112.3	75.5
Total Government	72.9	—1.4	20.0	69.4	1.6	24.4	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.6	—3.7	6.5	15.7	1.9	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.6	—4.9	4.3	6.4	—5.9	2.3	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.0	—1.2	2.2	9.3	8.1	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	17.6	—0.0	4.8	19.7	—3.0	6.9	NA	NA
State Education	11.5	—0.9	3.2	8.9	—1.1	3.1	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.1	1.7	1.7	10.8	—4.4	3.8	NA	NA
Local Government	31.7	—0.3	8.7	34.0	4.3	12.0	NA	NA
Local Education	16.1	1.9	4.4	25.8	3.6	9.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	—2.5	4.3	8.2	6.5	2.9	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.